

In what sense, after all, are you with them any more than I am? You do not like their measures—neither do I. You have not adopted their principles, neither have I. Was your letter called for then? Will it make a correct impression on the public mind? You were afraid perhaps, that unless you announced your sentiments with respect to the *object*, you should seem to oppose the cause of negro emancipation. If by the "*object*," you mean the final and entire abolition of slavery, this is a *new* object which I have at heart as well as yourself, and as well as all abolitionists; but I know now why I or you should at this late period of our public life, be called upon to come out in a formal way, as if we were taking a *new position* before the public, and inform them that we greatly desire the extinction of slavery. I had supposed that our sentiments had been sufficiently promulgated on that subject, from the beginning. Have you, my dear Sir, gained any new light on this subject? Have you embraced any new sentiment? If not, then why make a new declaration at this juncture, and with the appearance of joining a party against the great body of those who have *always felt and acted* with you? Does not this imply that you now differ from us? and that the difference is just such as the modern abolitionists represent, viz., that they are *anti-slavery* and we are *pro-slavery*? This I am confident you would sanction, but does not your letter seem to sanction it? You may say perhaps, there is at least no harm in reaffirming our old sentiments. But that depends upon the manner of reaffirming them, and upon the circumstances of the case. If we reaffirm them in a manner and at a time that we identify us with a regularly organized party, who *principles and measures* we do not approve of—if in a way to implicate others who have the same "*object*" in view, in a charge of opposing that *object*—a charge which the party we seem to join are encouraged to maintain by the strength they feel from our supposed accession to their cause.—

finally if our fresh affirmation be such and at such a time, as to seem to the public to be taking a new position, when in fact we have not changed, then justice to ourselves, to others, and to the cause of truth and consistency, would, as it seems to me, dictate that we should not have made such affirmation. How far your letter implies all this, each will judge for himself. Certainly we have *public* demonstration that the abolitionists now and *for the first time*, hail you as belonging to them. Such will be the general inference of the public. But are you with them? "Am I," you say, "with respect to the object." So *am I*; and yet in their estimate I am *pro-slavery* and you are *anti-slavery*. Can you tell me what makes this difference? Is there a real difference of sentiment between us? or do they mistake your letter? If the latter, then is there not proof that the *circumstances and manner and time* of your public affirmation and explanation, have been unfortunate, and may lead to injurious results? If there is a real difference between us, I am so unfortunate as not to be able to discover wherein. A popular reading (if you will allow the expression) of your letter, made me think with Br. Scott, that in the modern acceptance of the term, you are an abolitionist; but a close reading convinces me that you are no more of an abolitionist than myself. Take for example the following sentence: "I must therefore, to be consistent, act with the abolitionists in respect to the object, though I may differ from them in regard to some of the measures adopted for the accomplishment of that object." This looks at first as though you were with them in the main, but if you are so are those they call pro-slavery men. We have the same object at heart. But you say you "must act with them," while we do not. But the reason of this, is that we do not know how to "act with them," without adopting their measures. To disapprove of the measures of a party is not only not to "act with them," but it is to oppose them. You may approve of their "object," and may act in reference to that object, but *act with them* you cannot act. So it seems to me. When therefore you say, there are but two courses "with respect to the object," but acknowledge there may be *three* with respect to measures, you seem to imply, that it is necessary to "act with the abolitionists" in order to secure the cause of the oppressed, and yet in the same connection you grant a possibility of such a difference in measures, as would destroy all co-operation. That difference actually exists, and *with, unless you change*, prevent you as well as me from co-operating with them. How can you co-operate with them? You cannot join them in their opposition to the Colonization Society. But they say the destruction of that Society is the first object, "the first step" towards emancipation. You cannot then take the first step with them! You cannot join them in sending abolition papers to the South, for this, you say, you do not approve of; nor in sending agents to the South to convince the Southerners—for they do not send any; nor in their "personalities and criminations," for you expressly object to such a course; nor can you join them in their agencies and agitations at the North, for all their efforts here are only made to convert over to their "measures" men who, like yourself, agree with them in their object, but *disapprove* of their measures—nor yet can you join in their maintaining that principle already alluded to, in which we and they are supposed to *dis-agree*, for in this, to say the least of it, "you are not clear."⁶ In what one thing can you act with the abolitionists, unless indeed it be to assist them to convert yourself and those like yourself, to the approbation and adoption of a principle and of measures, which you now disapprove of? But ne grave and consistent man could co-operate in such an inconsistent work! And yet they openly profess, that it is their great work; and that they have no occasion to go to the South, until they have converted the North! In the great whole of their procedure, then, you cannot co-operate.

But to say we are bound to do something—"not to take sides with the oppressed, and to have a hard heart, is the same thing." I ask which is best,—to do nothing, or to take *wrong measures* for the sake of doing something? Besides, is there any way of doing something without joining the modern abolitionists? If you say "yes"—then they join them, when *they*—so much among them as is objectionable, yourself being judge? If you say "no," then we should all be justified in doing nothing for, but measures to promote a good cause, injure more than they help it. And this is the ground why many of us cannot join the abolitionists,—we think, that by doing so, we should injure the very cause we wish to promote. And if it be true that we are doing less than formerly, or than might not seem desirable, abolitionists alone are responsible for this. They have placed the entire north in such a predicament in relation to this question, that they are very much embarrassed in the exercise of that influence, that in better times, was, as certainly, though noiselessly, working out the redemption of the slave. Nay, it will be well, if the ill-timed zeal does not produce a reaction on public sentiment in the north, and render many less interested in the object itself; this would be in perfect accordance with a known law of the human mind. And shall we, my dear sir, in our eagerness to do something in a good cause, join in such a losing copartnership as this?

But you say "we," meaning I suppose the people of the northern states, can do much; "we illegally free the District of Columbia from slavery." Perhaps so, if our members in Congress would agree to sustain the measure. But how does it? Merritt propose to bring that about? Are the ultra-abolitionists to be relied on for carrying the measure through Congress? Until they commence

* I understand you to refer, in this expression, to the pendency of an act freeing all the slaves, even where power that holds them could be persuaded to do it. Must then would you say it was sin for an individual to hold slaves where he is not allowed to emancipate them

acted operations on this subject, petitions to Congress in reference to it, were treated with respect; but now they are not received!

But you seem to be aware that this District of Columbia question, is but a drop in the bucket, after all; and hence you assume that much more can be done—that if “the free states should unanimously decide in favor of abolition, such an event would seal the death warrant of slavery in this republic.” You will excuse me if I say here, that this sentence, coming from yourself, greatly surprises me. Have not the free states unanimously decided in favor of abolition? If not, how came they free? Were not eight of those states once slave states? and have they not freed their slaves? And have not the other free states steadfastly refused to admit slavery? If this is not deciding against slavery, I know not what is. Hence, if your sentiment be correct, the death warrant is already sealed, for they have *legally, officially, and unanimously* decided in favor of abolition. Can you tell me how they can do better than this?

Will you say, they must decide that slavery ought to be abolished in the south? This they have done, in the only way they can do it. They have adopted the *principle*, and set the *example*. What more can they do? You certainly cannot mean that they should pass laws against southern slavery, either in the states or in Congress. Is it meant, then, that the people of the free states should all join the modern abolitionists, and become members of the anti-slavery society? But that would be to countenance *bad measures*, and to sanction an erroneous principle; this would be productive of no good. But what if we *should* all join that society, and enter into their zeal and their measures—how would this seal the death warrant of slavery? If we acted upon it politically, that would break up the constitution, and of course destroy the object; if we assailed the south by other influences, in the manner the abolitionists do, we may judge by what has been, what would be. We might seal the death warrant of our national peace, without all this helping the slave.

I do not say, for I do not believe, that “we cannot effect nothing in the slaveholding states.” I know of none that does say this, and therefore I know of no want of faith, indicated by such an “objection.” We say we believe much, every thing indeed, many in time be effected, if a proper influence be exerted, in a proper way. We have no *faith* in modern abolitionism, because we have no faith in *bad measures*! Do you not see, my dear sir, that from the beginning to the end of your letter, you have adopted such forms of expression and such reasoning, as the abolitionists use against us; and such as seems to imply that all who do not join them, are opposed to the object of ultimate emancipation, and are unwilling to do any thing that would promote it? But is this the true state of the case?

You seem to take sides with the abolitionists, because they have been mobbed. Xposition... believe, you say, that they have *been* in great danger of Perilous not; and yet *if* they find that they can be *being led into temptation* of such men as yourself, secure the *little* persecution. It is not uncommon to know, for sympathy towards the injured, to endure in us favorable feelings towards the principles and measures which were the occasion of the injury; but to yield to such feelings is very unsafe. From my heart, I abhor the mob principle and practice; but I cannot on this account, cease to disapprove of abolitionism. Otherwise I might be led to approve of catholicity, because a mob burnt the Charlestown Convent, and of gambling, because a set of gamblers were lynched at Vicksburg. If they have suffered, I ought to have towards them the feelings of pity, but not for the same reason, the feelings of complacency.

I regret that this allusion to mobs was made in the manner in which it appears, in your letter. It seems to be another *exclusive pair*, in that category of alternatives with which the letter abounds. It seems to say one must join the abolitionists, notwithstanding their errors, or otherwise he will approve of mobs; and then goes on to show that the responsibility of the mobs rests upon anti-abolitionists. This is assuming the abolitionists, in the charges against us, at the same time it makes abolitionism the touch-stone of right and wrong. As I protest against abolitionism's receiving any credit because it has been mobbed, so I equally protest against the opposite sentiment's losing any credit on this account. That there have been mobs is not because abolitionism is right, and its opposites wrong, but because there are in the land lawless and bad men.

Your letter as a whole, leaves this impression upon the reader,—that the modern abolitionists, as a party or body of men, are doing much good;—that their errors are few, and such as might be expected from any other men in similar circumstances; and that we must “act with them” or be criminal. You perceive that I object to every one of these; as to the first, if they have done, or are doing good, I am unable to see it. That they have done much harm, according to present appearances, is very clear; much harm, both in the north and the south. You acknowledge that many of their measures are bad, and their very starting point at least doubtful. But of their good, except as to their object, you have not spoken, for the reason I suppose, that it does not exist.

As to the second and third, I consider their errors great—very great. Rarely, if ever, have known a cause so badly managed. That they are for the most part, the errors of good men, I claim; but good men, as well as great me may err. If any other men in their circumstances would have erred as much, then I think no one ought to place himself in those circumstances. You, sir, may feel safe to venture on to the ground, so prolific in error—but I cannot. If an one asks me, why I do not join the present abolition movements, I have one simple, honest answer—it is not because I am not opposed to slavery—it is because I *fully believe*, that by joining

these movements, I should do abundantly more harm than good. Abolitionists may say, as they have said, that there is another reason—that all who do not pronounce their shibboleth—pro-slavery men. It matters not with me; my course is founded upon principle, and hard names will never drive me from it. It may serve their purpose to make these representations, but it will not serve mine to be moved by them. It will however give me pain to know that your name and influence are on the side of a party, who know and feel that their distinctive existence and influence depend upon their giving currency and character to such representations. And do not imagine, my dear sir, that your age and counsel will moderate this spirit. It is a spirit that, from the beginning, has been too wise to be taught, too independent to be ruled. They allow of no half-way men among them. Remember the case of poor Kirk, of Albany. They now hail you as theirs, and why? Because you are “as much of an abolitionist as Dr. Scott was two years ago, and so Gerritt Smith, Esq. was, one year ago!” Therefore, the inference is, you will be wholly with them in one or two years, at least. And if not, then you must submit after all, to be called an abettor of slavery.

These are my views of this subject. If I am not correct, any correction from yourself, will be kindly received, by one who feels himself honored, in subscribing himself now, as ever, your friend and brother,

W. Fisk.

BORNEO.

Little has been heard of the religious condition of the people of Borneo. The following interesting particulars we copy from the Missionary Herald:

“Borneo is the largest island in the world, except New Holland and New Guinea. It extends from four degrees twenty minutes south latitude to six degrees north latitude, and from 109 degrees 5 minutes, to 119 degrees 20 minutes east longitude. The coast is indented by many bays and rivers, some of which are among the most convenient for navigation, and beautiful for scenery, that the world affords. The rivers of Borneo—Bunjar, Sukadana, and Pontiana—on Lawi are navigable by small vessels for more than fifty miles.—A great part of the coast is marshy throughout a breadth of fifteen or twenty miles. A lofty chain of mountains runs through the eastern part of the island, in a direction varying little from north and south. The relative situation of Borneo is most advantageous. On the east it lies to the great island of Celebes and the Spice Islands, which must always be important in the commerce of the world; on the south, the fertile and populous Java; on the west, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula; and on the north and northeast, at no great distance, China and the Philippine Islands. Its western coast is scarcely two days sail from Singapore, which must be the great entrepot of the trade of the Archipelago with India and Persia. Thus embosomed in a great cluster of islands, surrounded by seas, so shut in by land that their waters are as smooth as those of a lake for the navigation of the native craft, and by lying almost in the direct course of vessels coming from the China trade, whether they pass the straits of Malacca or those of Singapore; it is difficult to perceive how a location more convenient for commercial purposes could be selected.

“The Chinese in Borneo, also present a field for Christian benevolence, which we think ought to be immediately occupied, or at least attempted. We have not the means of ascertaining at present, whether the exclusive policy of the mother country prevails in the colony there; but till we know that it does, we ought certainly to hope that it does not. That colony constitutes a most interesting portion of the Chinese. They are independent, subject to no Tartar domination, and fast rising into an important nation. They are now, like every state in its youth, forming a character and susceptible of being easily influenced so as to make that character a comparatively good or bad one. While Europeans continue to be excluded from China itself, this colony probably presents the best opportunity for efforts for the conversion of Chinese living in a settled state, and subject to no pernicious influence from people of other countries. Both which circumstances we consider favorable to the success of missionary labors. A missionary to those Chinese should acquire the language before going among them; and if possible, go without having any connection with the Dutch government. Individuals from Menradra occasionally visit Singapore; and a passage might probably be obtained from that port.”

THINGS TO BE AVOIDED IN CHURCH.

1. Coming in late. This disturbs the congregation, and encourages others in the same practice.
2. Turning your back to the pulpit, and looking round on the congregation in time of prayer. This is a common evil and greatly embarrassing to those who are stared at, as well as highly irreverent towards God.
3. Holding down your head on the pew during sermon. This is as much as to say to the preacher that you feel no interest in what he is saying, and what can more embarrass a speaker than such an intimation? If you wish a good sermon, look your minister in the face while he is speaking, as well as pray for him before he begins.
4. Taking out your watch and looking at it during the hour. This is saying that the services are tedious, and that you wish they were closed.
5. Spitting on the floor of the pew or aisle.—This is always disgusting, but if you use tobacco it is to many utterly intolerable.
6. Gaping, or lounging in your seat. This both irreverent and a violation of good manners.
7. Walking up to your seat with your hat on and putting on your hat at your seat in going out.—*Pittsburgh Chr. Herald.*

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- Pittsburgh Chr. Herald.*

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Steamboat Farmer, on the Alabama River, 100 miles below Montgomery, Dec. 27, 1836.

BR. BROWN—My former letter was dated at Columbus, Ga. In that I mentioned the doings of the Georgia Conference on the subject of education, were truly noble.

But of this point I leave you and your readers to judge. After having stated the facts in the case. After having established their Manual Labor School, for which they have raised some \$50,000, they have contributed \$20,000 for the purpose of endowing a professorship in the Randolph Macon College, in Virginia. Last year, the Conference resolved to establish a College at Covington, to be called after the much lamented Bishop Emory, for which they will raise \$150,000. An agent was appointed at the last Conference, to solicit subscriptions for the object, and though he has been able to devote only about two thirds of the year to the object, and has operated in only nine counties of the State, and these by no means the most promising, yet he has obtained near \$50,000 already. So that little or no doubt remains that the sum will be raised, and probably this year. In addition to this, the Conference has also resolved to establish a Female College at Macon, for which they wish to raise \$100,000; more than \$25,000 of which has already been pledged. Making in all, \$320,000 which the Methodists within the bounds of the Georgia Conference have raised and will raise within the space of three years, for the purposes of education. This is a noble work. There has been a complete revolution in the public mind on this subject within two years, and a most happy one too; and although the above sum may seem large, yet the church is amply able to raise it. Indeed, I am almost led to think that this is the outlet to the rapidly increasing wealth of the church, opened by God, to prevent it from working ruin. The Georgia Conference occupies a commanding and influential position in the society of that State: one in which its members may, and do, achieve much good. But it is one which has its difficulties too. For the very fact that they stand in such an affinity to the leading and influential men in the State, subjects them continually to a strong influence from the opinion of the public. More so, than any body of ministers I have ever known. It is this fact, which produces the extreme sensitiveness on some matters of domestic policy and political doctrines. Methodist ministers in the South, particularly in the State of Georgia, are almost a man "State Rights" in their politics. And if ever the church or State are divided, Christian ministers will occupy a responsible station in reference to the matter. I say these things by no means to encourage them, but merely as facts which have fallen under my notice, or as inferences drawn from those facts. No man not similarly situated, can tell how he would act. All judicious men would require some time for reflection, before they would be willing to array themselves openly against all the leading men in the community, on matters of a political nature.

The Georgia Conference embraces men of great worth and acknowledged talents. Br. J. F. Few is a man of extensive information, a clear head, and withal a great manager. The Conference is much indebted to him for his judicious counsel. He is perhaps the principal man among them. Dr. L. Pierce may with propriety be ranked among first rate preachers. He seems to possess a peculiar facility for it. During the time the Conference was in session, he preached the funeral sermon of two of its members who had died during the year. And a most searching one it was. He left a poor brother no excuse by which to justify himself for leaving the work. G. C. Pierce, his son, is the most promising and able young man in the Conference. Nothing but study is wanting to make him a first rate man in every respect. Dr. A. Meigs is also a man of much ability. I heard him deliver a speech at a Missionary meeting, which was truly able and eloquent. From my observation so far, I am of the opinion that our brethren in the ministry in this country do not study as much as in New England. This is also the opinion of others. I am also of the opinion that they are men of more sacrifice than we are. Much of the country in which they labor, is decidedly unhealthy; I felt that I stood reproved, when I heard them state the circumstances of the case. One of the brethren who died the past year, a young man of much promise, while sick with the fever which carried him off, was left to lie all night on the beach, covered only by the canopy of heaven! Such privations, endured voluntarily for the sake of Christ, will bring a rich reward. Yours, H.

Yours, H.

SENATE.—On Wednesday, the 4th, the debate on the act for the admission of Michigan was continued.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the several States on the U. S., to interest on payments on advances made by such States, during the late war.

HOUSE.—The debate on Mr. Wise's resolution was resumed and continued to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 5.—Mr. King, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a Custom House in Philadelphia.

The bill for the admission of Michigan was read the third time. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in an animated speech against it. After a long debate, the question was taken, Yeas 25—Nays 10.

HOUSE. The discussion of Mr. Allan's resolution respecting a grant of public lands to the old States for the purpose of education, was resumed. A motion was finally made to lay it on the table, which was negatived, Yeas 95—Nays 99. The discussion of Mr. Wise's resolution was continued to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 6.—Mr. Buchanan presented a petition of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying appropriations for a Court House, for the U. S. District Court, and for a U. S. Penitentiary, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ewing's resolution for repealing the Treasury order, was taken up and debated.

The bill from the House, supplementary to the act for establishing a Mint, and regulating the coin of the U. S., was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE. The session was chiefly occupied in the discussion of private bills.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, Jan. 7.

HOUSE. Saturday, Jan. 7.—The consideration of Mr. Allan's resolution for a grant of lands to the old States, was resumed. Mr. Lane made a long speech in opposition to the resolution.

The Senate bill for the admission of Michigan, was taken up and read twice.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 9.—Mr. Ruggles, from the special committee, reported a bill which makes provision for the restoration of the models of the Patent Office, and the re-installing of the records. The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Talmadge. Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of legislating on the subject of Pilots on the sea coast, with power to report by bill, or otherwise.

The Senate then took into consideration the joint resolution respecting the Treasury Order of 11th July last.

HOUSE. Mr. Adams, of Mass., presented a petition from 150 ladies of his district, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Objections were made to its reception, upon which Mr. A. addressed the House in a short speech, after which the motion to receive was laid on the table; yeas 130—nays 69.

Two similar petitions were presented by Mr. Adams, which gave rise to an angry debate, and to interminable questions of order. On the presentation of the second of

these petitions, objections having been made to its reception, the House decided that the petition should be received, yeas 137—nays 75.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 10.—A message was received from the President of the United States, in regard to a communication by canal or railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, intimating the inexpediency of any action at present by the United States.

The Senate further considered the joint resolution, &c., after which, it adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rule, to enable him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent, whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon.

Mr. D. called for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend; which were ordered, and being taken, were—yeas 102—nays 78; [not two-thirds.]

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution.

SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 12.—A bill from the committee on military affairs, providing for the relief of the Vermont militia, at the battle of Plattsburg, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution proposing to recognize the independence of Texas, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The expunging resolution was debated at some length.

HOUSE. The Committee on Commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of building life boats.

Mr. Cambreleng's report and bill on the reduction of the revenue were ordered to be printed.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE. Monday, Jan. 9.—Standing committees on various subjects were appointed and announced by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Blake of Boston, it was

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be directed to prepare and transmit to the House, a statement of all the sums of money now due from the Commonwealth, including the sum subscribed to the Western Railroad; and also the amount of money or other funds now in the Treasury, or due, or becoming due to the Treasury, together with the amount of the expenses of this Commonwealth for each year since the year 1824.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 10.—No business of importance was transacted. At 12 o'clock, the two Houses met in convention, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate.

HOUSE. The bill concerning the surplus revenue of the U. S., was read a third time and amended.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11th and 12th.

On Wednesday, the two Houses in concurrence made choice of JOHN P. BIGELOW, as Secretary of the State, and of DAVID WILDER, as Treasurer, and Receiver General.

HOUSE. Thursday, Jan. 12.—Messrs. Rantoul of Worcester, Smith of Boston, and Whitmore of Cambridge, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 13.—The Governor's Message was taken up, and the different subjects therein recommended, were referred to the respective committees.

HOUSE. Orders were passed referring sundry parts of the Governor's Message to appropriate committees.

No business of importance in either House on Saturday.

LIBERLITY.—A Southern paper states, that the aggregate amount contributed at Columbus, Ga., during the recent session of the Georgia Conference in that place, amounted to \$4,600 in cash, beside presents to individual preachers of about \$800.

A Singular Prayer.—A petition was presented in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 1st of January, by a Union man, from Peter Streichen, stating that his family had been increased by the birth of three sons at one time, who were all doing well, and that being poor, he respectfully prayed for aid from the Legislature.—Nat. Gaz.

A travelling correspondent of Stillman's Journal gives the following information of a valuable and beautiful mineral production of Ohio:—

"While at the former place, I observed a boat load of crystalline sulphate of lime, white as the driven snow, thrown carelessly on the landing, amongst the dirt. It consisted of six dollars worth. It is in large masses, and in some parts of the world would be thought valuable for its own sake, and as a material for the manufacture of glass, and for other purposes. It is brought from Sandusky bay, where it is found in great quantities. This beautiful mineral is used in some countries for the manufacture of agricultural plasters.—Nat. Gaz.

Whaling Ships.—The case of James Thompson vs. the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, in the Supreme Judicial Court, has been brought to a close. The plaintiff was one of the U. S. Statesmen, who were in the forward car of the train on the Providence Railroad, on the 29th of June last, and suffered injury from the collision between that train and the Dedham train, going from Boston towards Providence. There were five other suits brought by the other seamen who sustained injury at the same time; and since the commencement of the trial, it has been agreed by the counsel of the respective parties, that they should all be submitted to the same jury, as they all rest upon the same ground, and depended upon the same evidence, with the exception of the injury sustained by each, respecting which additional testimony was given.

The Jury on Friday morning, the 6th inst., rendered a verdict in the six cases which had been on trial for the preceding eight days, in favor of the plaintiffs; awarding them various sums according to the degree of injury sustained by each, amounting to \$3,350, and making, with \$2,000 awarded by compromise, or arbitration, to Lieutenant Russ, the sum of \$11,350.

Melancholy Suicide.—An inquest was held at South Boston on Thursday, by Coroner Smith, on the body of Mr. Thomas Dewhurst, sheet iron worker. Verdict, that he came to his death by cutting his throat while in a state of insanity.

The Wreck of the Mexico.—The inhabitants of the town of Hempstead, at a meeting held for the purpose, appointed a committee of arrangements, and adopted other measures for the burial of the persons who perished in the wreck of the bark Mexico. The funeral took place on Wednesday last. The bodies of the unhappy sufferers recovered from the wreck, were conveyed to the Rockaway burying ground, attended by a procession of the inhabitants, and there interred.

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Another Wreck.—The ship Birmingham, Capt. Patterson, from Liverpool for this port, with a cargo of iron, wheat, and a few dry goods, was stranded on Rockaway yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock. On Wednesday morning, at 2 P. M. she made the Highlands Light. At half past six, being very dark, struck about half a mile from the shore, two miles East of the Tavern House, Rockaway. When our News Boat left her at 2 P. M. Wednesday, she laid with her head off shore, all sail set, and a considerable amount of water in her hold, and she made no water at that time than she did at sea. All the passengers and crew had left her and gone ashore, it was quite smooth, and lighters could have gone alongside and loaded, with as much safety as they could alongside of the docks in this city. Three lighters left about 2 o'clock, not being permitted to load, and nothing had been taken out of the ship. The wreck master was on board with 20 or 30 men, ready to assist, but was not allowed to touch anything on board. A lighter from New York anchored near the ship just as our boat left, and lighters were sent down to the ship immediately, she will no doubt be got off this day, at high water, without any material damage. The Birmingham was formerly one of the Liverpool packets, red star line, and is of 600 tons burthen.—N. Y. Journal Com. 12th.

Trial for Manslaughter.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Riley and John Stewart, for manslaughter, in killing James McNally, tried in the Municipal Court, the jury gave a verdict of acquittal in favor of both the prisoners.

Extra session of the Senate.—The President has notified the Senators of the United States, that an extra session of the Senate will be held on the 4th of March next, to take into consideration such matters as may then be submitted to them. Such a session of the Senate is usual on the commencement of a new administration.

Hydrophobia.—Another distressing case of Hydrophobia occurred in New York recently. Lorenzo T. Tenbrook, a colored man, was slightly bitten in the thumb, by a puppy dog, in April last. He felt no ill effects from the wound until Saturday last, when a slight soreness was for the first time perceived. In the following evening spasms came on, which continued, with intervals of repose, and increased in violence until Monday, when he died.

Romanism in Michigan.—The Roman Catholic Church are about to build a new Episcopal residence on the land they own at Detroit. The Seminary will be 4 stories high, with a lofty spire and clock. Its length will be 310 feet, and it will be built adjoining the present Cathedral.

St. Philip's College, which the Roman Catholics already have, two miles from Detroit, is to be enlarged to the breadth of 500 feet, and a line of omnibuses established to run to it from the city.

Velocity of Locomotives.—It is well known that locomotives travel with much greater speed in wet than in dry weather. This is owing to the fact, that in wet weather, when the rails are wet, to effect so important a purpose than as the wetting of the rails, it is suggested that a small stream of water be conveyed from the boiler, by means of a tube running forward of the wheels, which will keep the rail continually wet. No rail road in this country will be generally adopted.—Balt. Gaz.

Arctic Seas.—Intelligence of Capt. Back has been received at the Admiralty. That gallant sailor was seen on the 1st of Aug. in Hudson's Strait, lat. 62, lon. 71. The ice was represented as being very thick upon the coast; but we know, if skill and perseverance can conquer the obstacles of climate, Capt. Back is the man to overcome them. We may, for memory's sake, repeat, that he is in command of His Majesty's ship Terror, and directed to proceed with her to Wager River, on the western shore of Baffin's Bay, in order to ascertain the extent of the most convenient place for transporting boats and stores across the intervening isthmus; and having placed his ship in security, he is to proceed, with the resources thus placed at his command, both north and west along the shores of Regent's Inlet, to the point where he will thus start both with Hecla and Fury Strait and Point Turnagain.—Lit. Gaz.

Return of Duties on Goods destroyed by the Conflagration of December, 1835.—A bill was reported to the U. S. Senate by Mr. Wright, on the 1st inst., providing for the return or remission of duties on unbroken packages of goods destroyed in N. York by the memorable conflagration of the 16th and 17th December, 1835.

A Singular Prayer.—A petition was presented in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 1st of January, by a Union man, from Peter Streichen, stating that his family had been increased by the birth of three sons at one time, who were all doing well, and that being poor, he respectfully prayed for aid from the Legislature.—Nat. Gaz.

A travelling correspondent of Stillman's Journal gives the following information of a valuable and beautiful mineral production of Ohio:—

"While at the former place, I observed a boat load of crystalline sulphate of lime, white as the driven snow, thrown carelessly on the landing, amongst the dirt. It consisted of six dollars worth. It is in large masses, and in some parts of the world would be thought valuable for its own sake, and as a material for the manufacture of glass, and for other purposes. It is brought from Sandusky bay, where it is found in great quantities. This beautiful mineral is used in some countries for the manufacture of agricultural plasters.—Nat. Gaz.

Whaling Ships.—The case of James Thompson vs. the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, in the Supreme Judicial Court, has been brought to a close. The plaintiff was one of the U. S. Statesmen, who were in the forward car of the train on the Providence Railroad, on the 29th of June last, and suffered injury from the collision between that train and the Dedham train, going from Boston towards Providence. There were five other suits brought by the other seamen who sustained injury at the same time; and since the commencement of the trial, it has been agreed by the counsel of the respective parties, that they should all be submitted to the same jury, as they all rest upon the same ground, and depended upon the same evidence, with the exception of the injury sustained by each, respecting which additional testimony was given.

The Jury on Friday morning, the 6th inst., rendered a verdict in the six cases which had been on trial for the preceding eight days, in favor of the plaintiffs; awarding them various sums according to the degree of injury sustained by each, amounting to \$3,350, and making, with \$2,000 awarded by compromise, or arbitration, to Lieutenant Russ, the sum of \$11,350.

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The Anniversary of the Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, will be celebrated next Sabbath evening, Jan. 22, at the Church in Bedford-street. Addressers are expected from Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, Rev. Messrs. Clark, of Grace Church, Horton of Bromfield-st. Church, and Stevens of the East of the Tavern House, Rockaway. Union collection will be taken for the funds of the Society. Exercises to commence at half past 6.

Per order of the Board of Managers.

D. S. KING, T. PATTER, Jr., Committee of Arrangements.

G. W. GREEN, P. HALE, J. C. SCOTT, J. PARKER, A. HOLBROOK, J. CARY, D. BENEDICT, D. SAUNDERS, B. WARD, E. R. LEGG, S. TARTON, J. WEEKS, J. SMITH, P. BURGESS, A. MEER, and M. D. HOLT, \$1 each.

S. S. ARNOLD, \$3—S. STANTON, \$25—W. S. LOOMIS, \$147.—S. Smith, and S. Titcomb, 15 cents each.

N. B.—More money has been received, and will be acknowledged when the business of the letters is attended to.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD (Since January 9.)

G. W. Bosworth, S. Fiske, A. Woodbury, E. L. Noyes, E. Russell, O. Swain, J. Doane, M. Jones, S. Andrews, A. Dowd, S. Prior, B. Barnard, J. Nichols, E. Whitcomb, S. Parker, Richardson, N. Mudge, J. White, A. Maynard, J. Burgess, C. Hager, J. Collar, A. Robbins, L. Whiting, N. Stratton, A. Cutter, W. Faruham, J. Parkhurst, L. Chaplain, M. Laury, A. Crane, M. Ames, S. A. Woodbury, S. D. Dyer, A. Cummings, I. Hill, G. Eaton, J. Stevens, C. Rich, E. Flood, W. Hollenbeck, C. Westcott, T. Houghton, E. Swift, L. Perry, A. Perry, S. C. Burgess, M. Moore, S. Emerson, W. North, S. Carrier, A. Woodward, L. Weaver, M. A. Abbott, M. Blake, J. Saunders, C. H. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. Ward, E. R. Legg, S. Tarter, J. Weeks, J. Smith, P. Burgess, A. Meeker, and M. D. Holt, \$1 each.

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MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Jacob Fisher, of Philadelphia, to Miss Susan Brooks; Mr. John E. Strong, of New York, to Miss Ann Fitzgerald; Mr. Amos Smith, to Miss Jane Conroy; Mr. David Bradish, of Portland, to Miss Fanny Hayes; Mr. Edward C. Waterman, to Miss Mary Ann Phares; Mr. John Chubbuck, to Miss Sophia A. Meyers; Josiah Rogers, Esq. of Naples, to Mrs. Sarah P. Knowles, of this city; Mr. Lewis P. Bartlett, to Miss Ellen Willey, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Ammi Cutler, Esq. to Mrs. Sally D. Bowker; Mr. Elbridge G. Andrews, to Miss Margaret Louisa Lukin; Mr. Lyman Nichols, to Miss Martha Ann Moriarty; Mr. David White, to Miss Emma J. Boing; Mr. Edward Carus, to Miss J. T. Burrill, of Worcester; Rev. F. P. Tracy, to the N. E. Conference, to Miss Emily Stone, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs. Hannah H. wife of Mr. William A. Parker, 41; Mrs. Eunice Burdell, 66; Mrs. Elizabeth Doggett, 70; Miss Mary, daughter of the late Jeremiah Hager, Esq. 83; Lydia Springer, 75; Miss Fanny R. South, 41; Miss Mary Kate Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. Ellen S., 20 years.

In Charlestown, Miss Elizabeth Burdett, 79; Mr. Edward Walker, 82.

In East Boston, Mrs. Helen Augusta, wife of Mr. Thos. A. Gray, 24.

In South Boston, Mrs. Abigail Hunting, 69.

In Winchester, by her clothes taking fire, Philinda W. Pomeroy, 24 years. She lived 24 hours after the accident. In Enfield, Mrs. Mary W. Pierce, of Boston, 45.

In Thompson, Conn., by the death of his wife, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Foster, of this city, 24.

We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Rev. OLIVER BEALE, member of the Maine Annual Conference, who died in Baltimore city, on Friday, the 30th ult., and was decently interred the next day. Every attention, we understand, was afforded him in his last hours that could render his situation comfortable. Brother Beale was a man greatly beloved and long a long course of ministerial usefulness, and was among the most pure minded men that we have ever been acquainted with. In our own Conference, few men could be so sincerely lamented. We hope the consolations of Divine grace will be afforded to his family in this hour of gloom and deep trial.—Maine Wesleyan Jour.

Ship News.

Arrived, Brig Alexandria, Higgins, St. Michaels; Schs Thomas, Huey, Lubeck; Sophia, Babson, Sedgwick; Exeter, Thos. M., 7th Oct. Mar. York; Edw. Everett and Lydia, Portsmouth; Sloeb, Harvard, Portland.

Cleared, Sch Nun, Newburyport.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Nothing of consequence arrived: a deep laden fore and aft sch name unknown, came up before noon.

Cleared, Ship Vesper, Hunt, Savannah;—Brigs Antares, Stacey, Aux Cayes; Cashier, Chamberlain, Baltimore;—Schs Carolina, Freeman, Cienfuegos; Rochester and Poughkeepsie, New York;—Brigs, Wm. T. Bunn, Dover.

Arrived, Brig Antares, Lane, Halifax; Maria Theresa, Welch, New Orleans; Baltimore, Manducl, Baltimore;—Schs John Sun, Reed, St. Jago; Wm Tell, Bunn, Dover.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Arrived, Ship Vesper, Hunt, Savannah;—Brigs Antares, Stacey, Aux Cayes; Cashier, Chamberlain, Baltimore;—Schs Carolina, Freeman, Cienfuegos; Rochester and Poughkeepsie, New York;—Brigs, Wm. T. Bunn, Dover.

Cleared, Ship Hellespont, Parsons, Mobile;—Bark Suffolk, Richards, N. Orleans;—Brig Ophelia, (Br) Harvey, Barbadoes;—Schs Challenge, Calais.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Arrived, Brig Adelaide, Crosby, Trinidad;—Schs Antares, Stacey, Aux Cayes; Cashier, Chamberlain, Baltimore;—Schs Carolina, Freeman, Cienfuegos; Rochester and Poughkeepsie, New York;—Brigs, Wm. T. Bunn, Dover.

Arrived, Brig Eliza Ann, Vincent, Cape Haytien; Margaret, Pepper, N. Orleans; Hamilton, Paine, Mobile;—Schs Frances, Portland; Minerva, Portsmouth.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Arrived, Schs Mary Maria, N. York; Growler, Bragdon, Bragg, and Lark, York, Me; Flash, Dover.

Cleared, Ship Parthenon, Thomas, N. Orleans;—Bark Dromo, Higgins, do;—Brigs John Hancock, Brown, Port au Prince; Swiftsure, Cushing, N. Orleans; Wave, Stoddard, Baltimore;—Schs Jane, Loud, Apalachicola; Letitia and Oscar, N. York.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

Arrived, Ship Triumph, Bettes, Saco.

Brig Patascope, hence at Baltimore, was thrown on her beam ends Dec. 14, and lost overboard the second mate and one man, part of deck load, galley, bulwarks, &c.

Sch George, Winn, hence for Para, went ashore 1st Wellfleet, 6th inst. and bilged, cargo landed, more or less damaged, and was to be sold at auction. The G. belonged to Lynn, and sailed hence Dec. 27. She has crossed the Gulf Stream twice, and put back in consequence of springing a leak; she succeeded in reaching Provincetown harbor, and afterwards attempted to come to Boston, but when in the Bay, the JB and foremast were blown away: she was there fore to under balance reef, 1 mile sail, and drifted ashore about six miles N of Hingham Light: she will probably be a total loss. Crew saved, slightly frosted.

Sch Ann, G. Drich, from Hartford for Boston, after being ashore at Saybrook, was frozen in at Essex Harbor, Cove, 9th, where she was to be repaired and remain till the ice broke up: cargo uninjured, had been put on board sloop Catharine, also frozen in.

Sch Dolphin, Littlefield, from Boston for Mobile, previously spoken, leaky, was again spoken by the Trent, at Mobile, in lat. 25 55, then 36 days out, leaking very badly, both pumps going, and short of provisions: was supplied with bread, beef and oil. Capt. Littlefield stated that he should put into Nassau, which it is supposed he accomplished, as he made the Hole in the Wall that day.

Brig Galen, Prince, from Turks Island, in entering Portland harbor, early on the morning of the 6th inst. mistayed and went ashore on the Point near Simonton's Cove; at high water she bilged and he

